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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1870

NO. 49

RATES OF ADVERTISING

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, \$1.

Special Notices will be charged \$200 per square foot, reach and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

The Sisters of the Stranger.

The Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D., of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is engaged in a good and important work in the city of New York as pastor of the "Church of the Strangers," a church the name of which in the city of New York will indicate pretty clearly its character, its work and its object. In connection with this church there is an organization of Christian women—"The Sisters of the Stranger"—aided by Christian men, the object of whose work is to give help of every practicable kind to those who are strangers—money help where needed, and when there is anything in the treasury. The association cares for the sick, puts strangers in the way of employment, and obtains legal advice when needed. There is a pleasant room to which strangers are welcome every day, where they may read, talk or write.

The first directress is Mrs. Dr. Deems, No. 20 East Ninth street, New York. The treasurer is Miss Sturtevant, No. 45 Bible House, to whom money and packages of clothing should be sent. The association is admirable in plan and purpose, and needs only more means to make it of large value to every stranger in the great city.

New York Legislature—Repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment Ratification.

ALBANY, January 5.—In the State Senate to-day Senator Tweed's resolution repealing the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by the last Legislature, was, after considerable debate, adopted, the vote standing 16 to 13.

In the Assembly a resolution was introduced declaring the income tax unconstitutional, and requesting the congressional delegation to oppose its re-enactment. The Assembly this afternoon concurred with the Senate in the repeal of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, the vote standing 65 to 56.

The New York World is telling some terrible stories of the wickedness at Washington, in which the professional women of the lobby and their friends in Congress are the *jezebels*. Columns of details are given, but the following will suffice to show what a loathsome picture the writer has been painting:

Among the lobby women in Washington last winter was the daughter of a present U. S. Senator, whose father years ago refused to let her marry the man of her choice. She eloped with him; he deceived her by a mock marriage, he having two other wives, so-called, living; he took all her jewels, and even most of her clothing and abandoned her. She went to the bad head-long, refused all overtures to return home, and the father and daughter used to pass one another in the Capitol a year ago—she a wanton and he a Senator—and never speak. Nor did either ever betray the event to any one. He called her dead; she consented to be dead even to him.

Another Senator's wife, who is an invalid, cannot be unaware, for no one else is, that her husband has stocked no less than six of his mistresses on the civil service as clerks and that he adds to the number every session.

Another Senator, a Southwest carpet-bagger, left his mistress on the Treasury Department last year, he was influential enough to have her salary continued while he sent her on to New York to undergo an abortion. She died. The Senator himself drew the arrears of pay ostensibly for the mother of the murdered woman, who has yet to see the first cent of it.

Another honorable, this time of the House, was driven out of a leading hotel six years ago for notorious conduct with a married woman, and that with the consent of her husband. That husband is now clerk of that Congressman's committee, his wife is the Congressman's mistress, and her son is a page on the floor of the House, and waits on his mutual fathers every day.

Humorous View of Reconstruction. The Louisville Journal says:

The "Radical idea of reconstruction is evidently borrowed from John Robinson's ironics. Those who have witnessed the performances of "the great American combination," (we mean John Robinson's) will remember how the clown knobs over the young gentleman in the gold lace and then cries out "poor fellow" and sets him up again, and goes to wash him clean, as he says, with a dirty broom. Then he dabs him off with a blacking brush. Then he polishes him with a rake. Then he whisks him about and asks, "Now, isn't he beautiful?" That's reconstruction over and over again. Congress takes a State and knocks it down. Then it sets up—Then it scrubs it with negro suffrage. Then it polishes it with bayonets. Then finally if it goes Radical like Mississippi, it says, "Now, isn't it beautiful?" The people are sick of this. There is no fun in it. It is all well enough as a circus trick, but it is too serious when applied to real life.

The Sleepy Hollow Butchery—Confession of the Murderer.

The assassin Buckhout, who recently committed the atrocious murders in Sleepy Hollow, New York, and who, since his confinement in jail, has been shamming insanity, was on Wednesday, put under the influence of chloroform, and when recovering from its effects confessed his imposter, and admitted his guilt. He declared that his wife had on several occasions committed adultery, and that his discovery of it was the motive of his acts.

He was asked why he had killed the elder Randall; to which he replied, "I don't know; but the son had been intimate with my wife," and added, "I want to die; I want to go to my poor mother; she was true." At this juncture the fountains of this miserable man's better nature were again broken up, and floods of tears coursed down his face while he almost shrieked in piteous tones, "Oh, my mother, my poor mother, won't you come to me?" The young man Charles Bendall, who was supposed to be fatally injured, is still living, and it is supposed may possibly recover from his wounds. The persons familiar with the circumstances of the case give no credence to the assertions of the murderer with regard to his wife's virtue, and declared that his conduct was caused by jealousy, for which he had no foundation whatever.

12,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE NIXON PLANTATION, FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE JORDAN TRACT, situated on Little River, Horry District, S. C.

This valuable farm contains 800 acres of cleared land, adapted especially to the growth of Cotton, Corn and Peas. A fine dwelling and all necessary out houses on the premises.

ALSO FOR RENT.

A valuable farm on Topsail Sound, N. C., about 12 miles from Wilmington, containing about 600 acres, in a high state of cultivation.

Any one desirous of purchasing or renting will apply to A. M. MOSELEY, No. 20 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE NIXON SESSION OF THIS COLLEGE WILL BEGIN JAN. 10, 1870, and continue twenty weeks. Board from \$10 to \$12 per week, Tuition \$17.50 and \$22.50. Contingent fee 50 cents. No deduction unless in cases of protracted sickness. Pupils will find it to their interest to enter on the first day of the session.

GRADY COLEMAN,
63-64th Street.

dec 16

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Jan. 4, 1870.
The BYRON SCANDAL—Mrs. STOWE'S Book.

The Stowe-Byron controversy is one of those widely-discussed, notorious things, some allusion to which can hardly be avoided in a newspaper. In performing our unpleasant duty of referring to this subject again, we shall not withhold from Mrs. Stowe the censure which is hers for obstructing the ugly topic once more upon public notice. All that Mrs. Stowe says in her new book, whose proof-sheets are now before us, she could have said and should have said, when she spoke at all, in her first Atlantic paper, so that her entire charge against the memory of Lord Byron might have been before the world at one time, and in a brief compass, and promptly confirmed, refuted, or relegated to the limbo of forgotten sensations. Her present venture looks like a piece of professional book-making, of which the Atlantic article was but the cheap and successful advertisement in advance. "Professional book-making" is the exact phrase for this piece of literary patchwork and padding. It bears every appearance of having been written to sell—to take advantage, we mean, of the still lingering desire to hear more of the shocking story which rang through the papers months ago, and to profit by that love of indecent scandal which the prurient literati of the day find so much gain in catering to. It consists of 482 pages, and proves, upon analysis, to be only a hammering out of the scanty data contained in the Atlantic paper (which also reappeared in full), a reprint and examination of some of the facts and arguments offered in defense of Lord Byron, a professedly tiresome effort to prove from passages in his works that he was too good to commit incest, a few of Byron's poems bearing on his unhappy marriage, and about five pages of matter that may be called new, though it is only an elaboration, still vague and unsatisfactory, of Mrs. Stowe's previous report of Lady Byron's statement.

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 12 Cedar street, New York.
39-w3mch

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

TILL THE MAN who suffered for years from

Debility, Premature Decay, and all the

of youthful indiscretion, will, for sake of

humanity, send free to all who need it,

advice and directions for making the simple

by which he was cured. Sufferers wish-

profit by the advertiser's experience, can

address him.

A. G. MOSELEY,
Executor.

45-w3e

valuable Land for Sale.

12,000 DAY OF JANUARY, 1870. I shall

be the highest bidder, at that time

to Robt. G. Fridgen, 350 acres of fine

land, lying on King's Branch and Nau-

maw, Duplin county,

made known on day of sale.

A. G. MOSELEY,

Executor.

46-w3mch

BLE REFINED POUDRETT

E OF THE

OII MANUFACTURING CO.

in lots to suit customers. This article is half the price of other fertilizers, cheaper for Cotton, Corn, Tobacco and rice, than any other in market. It is made from the night-soil of Africa, & of the United States. It is sold in bags of twenty-five Dollars per Ton. JAMES T. POSTER,
Box 3139, N. Y. P. O.
Courtland Street, New York, 1870.

by SPURTT & HINSON, Wilmington, 1870.

46-w3mch

NOTICE.

L. MOORE, ESQ., Administrator of the

estate of John F. Moore deceased, having ap-

pointed his

executor.

THE ABOVE ACTION IT APPEARING

that the said estate is now in

doubt,

that a cause of action exists against said

Hill Spight Hill is not a resident of this

property therein,

and service of the summons be made upon

the said Plaintiff, directed to the said

Court of said county of Duplin on

the 23rd day of January, 1870, and

then and there to have been served at the

time of the publication prescribed

order.

Given under my hand and seal on

at Kinston, December 7th,

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,

Probate Judge of Duplin county,

45-w3w

WARNING.

SPLENDID PUMP FOR SALE.

ONE PURCHASED THE EXCLUSIVE

RIGHT FOR THE STATES OF NORTH AND SOUTH

FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF A. W. YOUNG'S PATENT GLASS SUBMERGED DRAINING PUMP. I hereby forearm, the people in any of the states. Intend to manufacture and sell the same, I would confer with parties wanting them, price will range from \$20 to \$30, according to the quantity wanted, and the depth of the well, for No. 3 yard walls, 100 ft. deep, and 100 ft. wide.

Given under my hand and seal on

at Kinston, December 7th,

J. D. KITCHEN,

46-w3mch

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

NO private instructor for married per-

son, and nothing concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, the production and prevention of offspring, the rights and duties of husband and wife, the care of the family, the education of the children, the care of the aged, the support of the poor, the relief of the distressed, the promotion of the welfare of the community, the promotion of the welfare of the country, the promotion of the welfare of the world, the promotion of the welfare of the universe.

It is written in plain language for

all young married people, or those

contemplating marriage, and leaving the least to be desired.

It discloses secrets that even one should

questioned with; still it is a book that must

up and not he about the house. It will

not to any address on receipt of 50 cents. Ad-

46-w3mch

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1869

Female Suffrage.

The Governor of Colorado has called an attention of the Legislature to the expediency of passing a law conferring the right of suffrage upon women. Wyoming and Dakota have already adopted female suffrage; the motive in each case being evidently to encourage the immigration of women into those territories where the present population consists almost entirely of men.

from New York to Philadelphia in two Hours.

An important meeting was held in Philadelphia last Wednesday to concert measures for building a new road, or rather for consolidating several small companies which have charters now, and opening a railway route which will bring New York within two hours' distance of Philadelphia. The scheme is in fact the long-talked-of rail route between the two cities. The one, which has been thoroughly surveyed, from Philadelphia through Bucks County, crosses the Delaware at Yardleyville, and passes through Mercer, Somerville, and Union counties, N. J., to Jersey City. The place seems so feasible that at the meeting on Wednesday five thousand shares were immediately subscribed, and the Philadelphia *Press* asserts that behind every word and resolution of the meeting stood forty millions of dollars awaiting the check of the projectors of the scheme.

Mayor Martin's Inaugural.

We publish the Inaugural Address of Mayor Martin elsewhere. It is a plain, practical address, characterized by good sense and business-like brevity, rather than smoothness of diction. We have already announced our respect for Mayor Martin's character for honesty and capacity. His inaugural has increased that feeling. He looks not only as if he appreciated the actual condition of affairs, but as if he meant to bring about reformation. We congratulate him in having the valuable assistance of Mr. George Chadbourn, a gentleman of integrity, of capacity, of property, upon the Board of Aldermen.

If Mayor Martin's administration is overshadowed by his Inaugural, our citizens will have reason for congratulation at his election. All that can be demanded of him is the faithful and fearless performance of the solemn pledges which he has given in his official oaths. Our people do not expect or desire political favors from their municipal government, but they do expect and demand economy and honesty; they do expect and demand that party interests shall be subordinate to city interests. We look to Mayor Martin to abide by the promises of his Inaugural.

Gated of the Circus.

A writer in an English magazine, Macmillan's, treating of the decline of the Roman Empire, says:

"The expense of government under Diocletian became enormous. The taxes, Latin America now a million times greater than the Empire, had become a heavy load on the neck of the sinking Empire. The Government being over-indebted, taxation was the only resource left to it. The Empire, the desire of accumulation with regard to government lay in wait for all savings. All the unpopularity of government was turned into increasing the poverty and misery of the state, the strength of population. It is remarkable in many ways with what malignant ingenuity the men of property were, to speak, chained to the spot where they lived, that the value of taxation might prey upon their vitalities, and how the peasants were the means appointed to furnish the available auxiliary service. Imagine that the downfall of the Empire is thus accounted for."

"Who," asks the Nashville *Union*, "can read this statement of the causes which led to the downfall of the Roman Empire, without discovering therein the leading characteristics of our own Government? The United States are to-day suffering terribly from the *fiscus*. Our energies, our industrial enterprises are prostrated by the tax *rod*. The universal complaint is a 'grinding taxation.' Now, as in the days of the Roman Empire, the Government being overwhelmingly powerful, there is no limit to its power of extortion."

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But we can hardly expect much earnest legislation upon these subjects. The members who compose the majority of that body act as if they thought they had been elected and were paid for the express purpose of manipulating the affairs and finances of the State with an eye single to the interests and future success of party. All legislation seems ordered by the edicts of a caucus with a view to enhance the private interests of the members and to promote the Radical party, and not for the welfare of North Carolina.

And how long this miserable farce is to continue we cannot tell. There is not a dollar in the State Treasury unappropriated. Not only so, but the tax-payers are compelled to pay them that which is not due them. The tax-payers are required by the party in power to pay the unearned bond-holders in gold, at a premium of from twenty to forty cents on the dollar, when the contract is that they shall be paid in greenbacks. If the Roman Emperors died of the *fiscus*, how much longer can we stand it?"

Summary of Foreign News.

Our National and State affairs are of such exciting interest that we too frequently neglect the very stirring events occurring in Europe, unless in regard to some question involving complications with the United States. We gather from telegraphic and mail advices the following summary of interesting events:

The change of Ministry in France carries with it some significance, inasmuch as it is so quickly followed by the peremptory removal of Baron Haussman, Prefect of the Seine. This event is regarded of prime importance, being a sure indication of the power of the new Ministry. The Emperor was desirous of retaining the Prefect—had, indeed, promised to maintain him—having a warm personal regard for him, but he deferred to the express decree of his Ministers. The Ministry, in other matters also, have gone vigorously to work.

The crisis in Spain continues. Madrid is in a ferment. All sorts of rumors fill the air. One is that the Cortes will proclaim a dictatorship for four months,

and another that the old Ministry will retain power. The excited condition of the country may be imagined by the circumstance that two attempts have been made to assassinate the Regent. It was but a few months since that Prim narrowly escaped death in the same way. The *cañada* started in this country a few days ago to the effect that the Cuban Junta, in New York, had ordered the insurgents to lay down their arms, has reached Madrid. The dispatch says that the news created a profound sensation. The Cuban difficulty complicates the Spanish situation, and Prim may be able to turn the report, false as it is, to good account for himself.

The rumor so current that Minister Sickles had withdrawn his note to the Spanish government, upon a menace of war, is now authoritatively denied. The note was not withdrawn, but the proposal of mediation was, and it is stated that but for the intrigues of the Republican faction, the Ministry would have listened kindly to the proposition, and Cuba would have been in the enjoyment of peace and independence.

The second public convocation of the Ecumenical Council took place on Thursday. The ceremonies were not so imposing as before. There was no procession, and the crowd of spectators was smaller. It is evident that the interest of strangers in Rome, in the Council, is already flagging. The Pope was present and in good health. A correspondent of the London *Times* predicts that His Holiness will proclaim the dogma of infallibility by a decree, without consulting the Council.

There seems to be some doubt as to the ultimate usefulness of the Suez Canal. A correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, writing from Ismailia, says that anything drawing over fifteen feet of water must be lightened to pass through the Canal. Dredges and other crafts necessary to keep up repairs, which requires a mint of money, so obstruct the passage that it is almost inaccessible from Canada, and an army could not be sustained there a month. The new Republic can sustain itself without difficulty, and will not be likely to take a step backward.

Another that the old Ministry will retain power. The excited condition of the country may be imagined by the circumstance that two attempts have been made to assassinate his official character. They believed the time had come and the opportunity was offered them to tell the Canadian government that its jurisdiction had a limit, halting on the boundary of the Red River country, and that any effort to assert its claims beyond the dividing line would be met in a spirit of determined resistance. The "half-breeds" will keep their word. The revolution they have started is an accomplished fact, and its effects, it is easy to realize, will be as far-reaching as they are pregnant with the inevitable destiny of annexation.

The Dominion government must have long since discovered the blunder it had been guilty in of the thoughtless, cavalier fashion with which it dispatched McDougal to command the allegiance of these Red River people. There was something so arbitrary and autocratic in the manner of the thing that, dull of sense as the "half-breeds" are supposed to be, they were unable to shut their eyes to the palpable imposition of the conceit, and their protest is now on what promises to be a permanent record. That the movement will tend to revolutionize Canada there is much likelihood. All the means of the Dominion and all the assistance which England could spare would be inadequate to coerce the people of Red River, because they are almost inaccessible from Canada, and an army could not be sustained there a month. The new Republic can sustain itself without difficulty, and will not be likely to take a step backward.

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The Bubble Reputation.

The success of President Grant and Secretary Boutwell as financiers has not been altogether so great as their popularity with the Radical party would have induced the people generally to have supposed. Indeed they are beginning to have supposed. The Chicago *Times* begins to think that their financial fame is fleeting, if not already fled. It says that since March the debt has been greatly reduced, and there have been confident anticipations that the reduction would continue at the rate of eight or nine millions of dollars a month, but now the news comes from Washington that the debt was lessened only three million dollars in December. The receipts from customs and internal revenue have greatly diminished, and the stringency in the money market, and the stagnation in business which have caused the diminution are likely to continue the coming year. Indeed, the business troubles of the country will increase, unless Congress affords relief by providing for an increase in the volume of currency. The prosperity which has enabled the government to draw more than a million of dollars a day from the tax payers is now succeeded by a depression which has reduced the treasury receipts, under the same system of taxation, the past month, to a point which has permitted the Secretary of the Treasury to pay only about half as much on the public debt as he paid in November. If this depression should continue and increase, as now seems reasonable, the reputation of the President and Secretary Boutwell, as financiers, will go down as rapidly as they went up. They will be censured for that in which they are nowise responsible, as they have been commended for that in which they were entitled to no credit. They had nothing to do with the modifications of the whiskey and tobacco tax, which were chiefly instrumental in giving us an increase of revenue; and they will have nothing to do with the financial legislation of Congress relating to revenue this winter. Mr. Boutwell's bill for funding the public debt may be carried, but his views with regard to taxation and currency have no more influence in Congress than have those of the weakest member.

The recommendation in the President's message that the Treasury notes be repudiated, in part, by shaving them at the Treasury Department, is the only one in the message relating to finances which has attracted attention, and the scheme has been universally condemned as impracticable and dishonest. Thus the fame of Grant and Boutwell as financiers grows dim as hard times come on.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

We complete this morning the publication of our extracts from the report of Colonel R. H. Cowan, the late President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. We regard it as a masterly defense of the old Board of Directors in their management of the Company. The amount of work which has been accomplished in the reconstruction of the road after the devastations of the war, the progress which had been made towards its ultimate completion, and the confidence which had been restored to the credit of the Company, under all the difficulties which surrounded the President and Board of Directors, was really wonderful. We feel satisfied, after reading this Report, that the road could have been gradually completed, with more and more rapidity the further it progressed, by means of its First Mortgage Bonds, had not its credit been destroyed by subsequent legislation.

General Terry decided that Harris had power to organize the House, but had no right to have Farrow's opinion read. Bryant at once yielded his post, and the call of members proceeded. Before it was completed the House adjourned.

At latest accounts the greatest excitement prevailed in Atlanta, and violence was threatened by the extremists. The Democrats hold themselves aloof, but will support Bryant and the Conservative Republicans. Without any fault of the present officers, the credit of the Company is not so good to-day as it was a year ago, nor are its affairs as prosperous. We see no prospect for the rapid progress of the Road until the credit of the State is restored. Indeed, President Sloan stated in the last meeting of the Stockholders that he would not sell a single bond until they would bring a price at least three times their present value. This is proper, not only in a business point of view, but absolutely necessary for the future welfare of the Company. If the three million dollars of bonds disposed of for less than one million of dollars, the large capital stock and the debt of the Company will, in its unfinished

Grant and Congress would commit her.

ed condition, so burden it that bankruptcy will be inevitable.

President Sloan has a work of vast importance in hand, and is surrounded by overpowering circumstances which must delay, perplex and control his management, as it did that of his successors. However much the Stockholders and the friends of the Road may deplore the condition of things which placed him in charge of its destinies, as President of the Road he is entitled to the trust, and confidence, and sympathy, and support of all its friends. Its great importance; the labor, and money, and thought, which have been expended upon it; its advanced state of completion, all appeal to our people to lend their encouragement and aid in its behalf. In the language of the late Calhoun County (Mich.) Fair. A friend sends us a copy, and we find, upon perusing it, that it is so replete with sound sense and practical suggestions that we shall give our readers the benefit of some of it. Speaking of farming generally, he says:

"If required to point out the great defect of American husbandry, I should unquestionably reply, want of system."

By this I mean the lack of attention to the relations existing between the various departments of farm economy.

Each operation on the farm and each department of its management should be conducted with reference to its influence on every other department and interest, in accordance with a definite plan, extending through a series of years. The aggregate of results should be considered rather than numerous special interests that are entirely disconnected and have nothing in common.

The citizens of the city have a right to demand of those who are placed in situations of trust that they administer its affairs with economy, honesty and faithfulness. The taxes are heavy; the taxpayers have a right to know that every dollar they pay into the treasury is used to their best advantage and honestly disbursed. In this respect, so far as I have the power, they shall be satisfied.

While the interests of the city should not be allowed to suffer in the way of necessary improvements, it ought to be our first duty to decrease our expenditures and to require of every officer and employee of the city the same diligence and economy as if employed by a private citizen.

The debt of our city, now amounting to over half a million dollars, is a heavy burthen. The principal and interest ought to be promptly paid when due. The increase of this debt for any present apparent purpose ought not to be entailed for one moment. No action has been taken to gradually extinguish our debt—this should suffice our earliest attention. A sinking fund ought to be created, the funds to be invested as to assist in the work of payment.

The credit of a city is influenced by the same causes as is that of an individual. A well administered city government, scrupulous regard for our obligations and prompt payment can only give value to our bonds. No citizen, I am sure, will differ from me in the desire to have our credit preserved and our securities sought after at par value.

In my official capacity it will be my desire to act for the best interests of our city. I yield to no living man, in my desire to see her prosperous, improved and great. If I shall make mistakes, I ask the kind indulgence of those among whom I have lived and labored for nearly the quarter of a century.

I have taken an oath "to diligently endeavor to perform faithfully and truly, according to my best skill, judgment and ability, all the duties of the office of Mayor" and to cause to be executed, as far as in my power extends, the ordinances of the city—and, "in the discharge of my duties to do equal justice in all cases whatsoever."

Pledged, as I am, in this most solemn manner, to start, having complied with every unreasonable and illegal order, and when there was no other peg left to hang a hat on, permission to start was refused on the ground that fraud was suspected and in the face of the facts of capacity being denied, to their distilleries, for over half a million dollars, is a heavy burthen. The principal and interest ought to be promptly paid when due. The increase of this debt for any present apparent purpose ought not to be entailed for one moment. No action has been taken to gradually extinguish our debt—this should suffice our earliest attention. A sinking fund ought to be created, the funds to be invested as to assist in the work of payment.

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Pledged, as I am, in this most solemn manner, to start, having complied with every unreasonable and illegal order, and when there was no other peg left to hang a hat on, permission to start was refused on the ground that fraud was suspected and in the face of the facts of capacity being denied, to their distilleries, for over half a million dollars, is a heavy burthen. The principal and interest ought to be promptly paid when due. The increase of this debt for any present apparent purpose ought not to be entailed for one moment. No action has been taken to gradually extinguish our debt—this should suffice our earliest attention. A sinking fund ought to be created, the funds to be invested as to assist in the work of payment.

The credit of a city is influenced by the same causes as is that of an individual. A well administered city government, scrupulous regard for our obligations and prompt payment can only give value to our bonds. No citizen, I am sure, will differ from me in the desire to have our credit preserved and our securities sought after at par value.

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Mrs. Pollard deserves well of the citizens of the country, when she live in the capital of our country to commemorate the memory of the New Orleans. I fear that love and our past history is a crime to

gton, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.

ENT OF COLONEL R. H. COWAN.

in receipt of the published pro-

of the several meetings held by

holders of the Wilmington, Char-

and Rutherford Railroad during

the Report of the late President is

and lengthy. It gives a detailed

of the present and past condition

Its length does not permit

to finish this Report in full, but we

quoting extracts therefrom.

presenting in detail the present

condition of the Company, and a

prospective view of its history and

the Report says :

to this time the course of the Com-

and the conduct of the Directory had

proved by all parties throughout

from the highest to the lowest ;

stockholders themselves, in their

and otherwise, had frequently

their unbounded confidence in the

integrity and fidelity of its mem-

owe it to ourselves now to en-

that if anything, has occurred in

administration of its affairs, since this

the necessary suspension of the

to impair the general confidence

Company and its Directory as to

the propriety of altering its organ-

and the Company through its direc-

and laid aside, and others are sub-

in their stead, who, to say the

are total strangers to its trou-

necessities, it is due to them that

should know that the change

required because of a dereliction

on their part or a loss of confi-

the part of the stockholders."

report then gives the equipment of

at the breaking out of the war,

closed occasioned by the war, and

orable condition of the rolling

track at its close.

parts of the Board of Directors to:

the first effort made by the Board re-

the passage of an act by the

Assembly, "authorizing and direc-

renewal of four hundred and thir-

and dollars of State bonds" in the

the Company, which were value-

of the fact that they had

been made payable in good

money of the Confederate

It was hoped that the proceeds

bonds would enable us to pay at

portion of our anti-war debt

as due in the city of New York, as

the new debt which we had con-

for reconstruction and equipment,

and the original bill will pass the

Senate and the House adjourned.

The Revenue to-day reached three hundred

and sixty-eight thousand dollars.

The weather continues unsettled.

General Banks arrived here from a European tour.

Judge Wood, Circuit Judge under the new law

commences his session this week in Mobile.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Noon.

Stocks strong. Money 7 1/2 cent, premium.

Exchange—long, 108 1/2; short, 109 1/2.

Gold 140, 520s of Sixty-two ox-coupons, 50%.

Ten-mese sixes, ex-coupons, 53%; now, 49 1/2.

Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, 52%; now, 54 1/2.

Louisiana sixes, ex-coupons, old, 70; now, 68.

Cotton, 15 1/2 cent, 100%.

Rice, 100 1/2 cent, 100%.

Carolina, 81 1/2 cent, 100%.

Sugar, 16 1/2 cent, 100%.

Hides, 18 1/2 cent, 100%.

Porto Rico, 15 1/2 cent, 100%.

Dry, 10 1/2 cent, 100%.

Hay, 10 1/2 cent, 100%.

Eastern, 1 27 1/2 cent, 100%.

Northern, 1 27 1/2 cent, 100%.

American, ref. 10 cent.

Wilmington, 10 cent.

Ext. Family, 10 1/2 cent.

Fatty, 10 cent.

Cotton, 10 cent.

Contract, 4 cent.

Common, 2 cent.

W. O. G. 10 cent.

Gum, 4 cent.

Brandy, 4 cent.

Apple, 2 7/8 cent.

Shipping, 10 cent.

Port, 12 1/2 cent.

Mill, inferior, 8 cent.

ord., 4 cent.

Tallow, 10 cent.

Scanting, 10 cent.

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

JANUARY 13, 1870.

TERPENTINE.—For this article the market has

remained quiet during the week.

A steady demand has existed for distilling purposes,

and all received has found sale at \$2 80 for soft,

and \$1 65 for hard, per bbl. of 280 lbs. Receipts

have been smaller than reported for last week,

and foot up 3 1/2 bbls., as follows:

BBLs. Soft Hard

Friday, 1 16 1/2 10 1/2

Saturday, 1 16 1/2 10 1/2

Monday, 1 16 1/2 10 1/2

Tuesday, 1 16 1/2 10 1/2

Wednesday, 1 16 1/2 10 1/2

Hops.

TON, 125 cent.

Liquors, 14 cent.

Whiskey, 15 cent.

Brandy, 20 cent.

Port, 25 cent.

Common, 30 cent.

W. O. G. 40 cent.

Gum, 40 cent.

Brandy, 40 cent.

Apple, 40 cent.

Shipping, 40 cent.

Port, 50 cent.

Mill, inferior, 40 cent.

ord., 40 cent.

Tallow, 10 cent.

Scanting, 10 cent.

TO BALTIMORE.

Crude Turpentine per bbl.

Soft Turpentine, 10 cent.

Rosin, 10 cent.

Cotton, 10 cent.

Cotton Goods, 10 cent.

Plastered, 10 cent.

Pea Nuts, 10 cent.

TO NEW YORK.

Crude Turpentine per bbl.

Soft Turpentine, 10 cent.

Rosin, 10 cent.

Cotton, 10 cent.

Cotton Goods, 10 cent.

Pea Nuts, 10 cent.

Per Steamer.

Per Sailing Vessel.

Per Steamer.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1870.

Taxation and the Pacific Debt.

We have received from the author a well written pamphlet entitled: "A plan by which the people will be relieved from taxation; a uniform rate of interest secured; the public debt paid, and species resumed, without disturbance to any one." By DAVID S. SPENCER of Philadelphia.

The mode suggested for reaching these results is the adoption of a system of Government banking "to save the people from the monopoly at present known as the National Banks."

Political "Outrages."

Under the significant heading of "Small Infidelity in Georgia," the New York *Herald* publishes the telegraphic report of an unfortunate alteration originating between intoxicated parties, in regard to a matter of unsettled business, and resulting in one death and the serious wounding of two others. This caption was given to the telegram for the purpose of leaving an impression upon the hundreds of thousand Northern readers that such occurrences were common in the unreconstructed and rebellious State of Georgia. It was intended as a disingenuous endorsement of the recommendation of President GRANT and the action of Congress towards that state. Like the arguments conveyed in illustrations of *Harper's Weekly*, as frightening as they are false, they appeal to the prejudices of the Northern masses. Making false representations of the true condition of affairs in the South, the minds of the Northern people are filled, by such special pleading, with erroneous notions of the state of Southern society; they are made to believe that murder and violence are rife, and that the laws of the land and the peace of the country are set at defiance, by such means it is sought that the political and civil condition of the South, and especially of Georgia, shall be judged.

It is unworthy even of the source from which it springs. Such conduct brings disgrace upon American journalism, particularly emanating from the leading paper in the United States.

In the same issue of the *Herald* is the record of two murders in New York, within and near the city. Suppose we apply the same rule to that State which its leading paper wishes to apply to Georgia? Suppose we should judge of the state of society and the political condition of the people by the terrible tragedy which has just occurred in the rural district of Tarrytown, the "Sleepy Hollow" of the delightful romance associated with that State, where a buccolic monster smashed the skull of his wife with the stock of a gun, slaughtered one of his neighbors outright, and mutilated another beyond the hope of recovery? How would Brooklyn, the populous and refined "City of Churches" like to be judged by the conduct of one of the teachers in its public schools, who meets a female teacher, his guilty paramour, in a house of ill fame, and shoots the woman and himself? What would be thought of that Southern orator or editor who should hold up such crimes as characteristic of the people among whom they are committed?

Yet by such a course have much of the ill-feeling and prejudice at the North toward the South been kept up, by such unscrupulous means have political proscriptions been justified; by such devices have States been overthrown, and their citizens placed at the tender mercies of military tyrants.

We had supposed that the day for manufacturing or exaggerating "outrages" as an excuse for invading the Constitutional rights of the Southern States, having served its base purposes, had passed.

We had hoped the morning of the return of fraternal feeling had dawned; that justice and equality among the States and the citizens of States would characterize the future policy of the Government. We looked, at least, for leading journals, not bitterly partisan in their dealings with the great question of Reconstruction, to lend their influence to heal, and not to open, the wounds which the country had received, and from which it still suffers.

If there really was an honest wish to reconstruct the Union upon the broad principles of justice and equality; if it was determined to restore fraternal feelings between the people of the North and South, instead of reprobates we should have sympathy for the forlorn condition in which the war left us. Some allowance would be made for the demoralization of society; the disorganization of labor; the prostration of business. Instead of accepting the reports of military rulers as to the real political condition of our people, the Northern people would have spurned them for their falsehood, their petty tyrannies and malignant proscriptions of our best citizens. Instead of holding up occasional crimes as characteristic of our people, they would have condemned the officials who have discharged murderers because the officers who arrested, the judge who tried, and the jury which convicted, could not take the test oath. The vengeance which has sought out a suffering and unfeeling people should have wreaked itself upon those who have appointed noted criminals and rogues to the most exalted civil stations, and to political "reforms" which have placed ignorance and venality in full possession and control of the civil and political affairs of the Southern States.

The War Bill—Its Legal Effect.

We republish in another column, this morning, the text of the bill entitled "an act to secure the better protection of life and property," introduced by Mr. Shanner, of Alamance, and passed through the Senate on Thursday before the adjournment with such hot haste, and which failed to become a law only because of the patriotic action of two Republican representatives, Mr. Ames, of Lenoir, and Mr. Harris of Franklin.

We beg that our readers will turn to the bill and read it carefully and attentively.

It will be seen that it is composed of six sections, four of which only need com-

Governor to declare any county to be in state of insurrection and to call out the militia to put down the insurgents. Upon this latter point it will be sufficient to remark that 3d Section of the XII Article of the Constitution says: "The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief and have power to call out the militia to execute the law, suppress riots or insurrection and to repel invasion," and that, therefore, there was no necessity to pass this bill to give him this power.

There is, however, no clause in the Constitution conferring upon the Governor the right to declare a county to be in a state of insurrection, and in this connection it is material to enquire what will be the effect of a declaration by the Governor that the county of New Hanover, for instance, is in a state of insurrection. The bill itself gives us no information in regard to the matter, save as to the payment of "the expenses attending the calling the militia into active service." The Constitution says nothing affirmatively about the matter; it has, however, much to say about it negatively. It does not tell us it is, but it does tell us what it is not. It does not say what Governor Holden may do if this bill becomes a law, but it does say what he shall not do. We quote in full the following sections of Article I of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Sec. 9. All power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights and ought not to be exercised.

Sec. 12. No person shall be put to answer any criminal charge, except as hereinbefore allowed, but by indictment, presentation or impeachment, or presentment or impeachment, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his liberty, life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land.

Sec. 17. No person ought to be taken, imprisoned or disengaged of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his liberty, life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land.

Sec. 18. The privilege of the writ of *Habeas corpus* shall not be suspended.

Sec. 35. All Courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by the course of law, and shall have justice administered without sale, denial, or delay.

If therefore, the Constitution be indeed

the supreme, paramount law of the State, not to be altered or changed by any mere legislative enactment, it is plain, even if this bill should be passed by the Legislature, and in pursuance thereof Governor Holden should declare the county of New Hanover to be in a State of insurrection; that he could not take or imprison the humblest citizen in the county but by the ordinary process of law, and cannot be controlled by the civil officers of those counties. It is alleged, moreover, that the victims of these outrages are "loyalists," and that on this account only are they persecuted and proscribed. To capture and punish the members of these unlawful organizations, and to promote the peace and order of society, it is contended that it is necessary to invest the Governor and the Solicitors with powers, the most extraordinary and dangerous alike to the lives, liberties and property of citizens. The Conservatives of the lower House of the Legislature, with the aid of two Republicans, who valued the peace of the State and the lives of its citizens more than their fealty to party, have delayed the passage of this Bill. The minority in the General Assembly, the Press of the State, and the people in their primary meetings have protested, and, we fear, protested in vain against the enactment of this war measure.

We look for its passage very soon after the re-assembling of the Legislature. We have denounced it as a mere cloak for a wilful, wanton, premeditated usurpation of power expressly prohibited by the Constitution.

But it is useless to multiply these proofs from Radical sources of the want of any necessity or excuse for the passage of the War Bill. It has been decreed in the party caucus and will pass as a matter of course. It is a violent and illegal effort to perpetuate power by the intimidation of our people—it is a cloak for the wanton abuse of the privileges and powers which the Bill itself confers. It will lead to trouble if the Governor persists in exercising the questionable authority which it confers. It will be only a source of ridicule and derision if the Radicals attempt by this means to frighten our people, Chinese-like, by the furious noise they will make, into supporting their diabolical measures and infamous partisans.

BEFORE another year rolls around the world will be encircled with telegraph lines. Four links of extended telegraphic connect England with India and the Isles of the sea below Further India, and now a fifth is to be laid from the Straits of Malacca to Hong Kong. The lines now laid are the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta; the Anglo-Mediterranean; the British Indian Submarine, and British Indian Extension Telegraph Companies. From a station of the latter, a cable one thousand six hundred and forty miles long will reach China, and so the world will be nearly belted, and will be virtually so when Japan is reached. On this cable now proposed, there will be a station in Cochin, China. Another section proposed, of one thousand miles in length, will be from Hong Kong to Shanghai, touching at the treaty ports. The Hong Kong section is to cost five hundred and eight thousand pounds. The capital stock of the company is to be paid up by November, 1870, and the cable to be fully laid by June, 1871.

Horticultural Society.

SMITHVILLE, Jan. 5, 1870.

Messrs. Editors: I have just seen the communication of Col. Steele in relation to the establishment of a Horticultural Society for this section of the State.

I fully approve of the project, and would do all in my power to forward it. I regret my inability to be present on the 21st, but almost any other day would suit me.

If we can establish a uniform method of rating wine it would soon acquire a good reputation.

Such a society as is proposed by Colonel Steele is the best and only way to accomplish the purpose, which is of vast importance to this part of the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. CURRIE.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN THIS COUNTY.—

For some six months and more two negro women, named Jane and Jennie Davis, but passing under assumed names, have been living in this county, a portion of the time in the town of Halifax. It now turns out that these women escaped from the Orange county jail just before coming into this county where they had been imprisoned for being implicated in the murder of Jane Davis, for which offence one man has already been hung and another sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of 99 years.

The man that was hung the woman wished to marry, and hence the murder. The whereabouts of the woman in question were discovered last week by one of them writing back to Orange. The authorities of Orange were at once notified of their presence here, Sheriff Reid was instructed to arrest them, which he did on Wednesday, and on Thursday morning Deputy Sheriff Turner, of Orange, passed through the prison on his way to Orange, where they will now be put on trial for their lives.

But what is the real condition of the people of the two sections of the State to which the provisions of the War Bill are especially intended? At a recent term of the Superior Court of Chatham, the Grand Jury, composed of members of both political parties, and of both races,

views upon this bill, but we are obliged to say more.

The most dangerous thing connected with this whole matter does not arise so much from the extraordinary power really to be conferred upon the Governor by this bill as it does from the powers that the Governor and the Radical party will claim to derive therefrom. Upon this point their intentions are already known and avowed. In the Raleigh *Standard*, of the 30th of October, appeared an editorial prepared by Governor Holden himself, and the authorship of which he has deliberately assumed and avowed. In that manifesto Governor Holden said: "But it is said Orange and Chatham will be proclaimed in a state of insurrection. This would suspend all civil law, as it was suspended in 1865. The Constitution confers this power on the Governor in the last resort, and the Courts would sustain him. It is idle to assume that in any event the Governor would not be sustained. If the State power should fail, which is not likely, the Federal power would be involved, and it stands ready promptly to aid."

Mr. Cook, Radical Senator from Johnston, advocated the passage of the bill as "a matter of necessity," and declared that if the "writ of *Habeas Corpus* was suspended and these counties put under martial law, every man would be responsible for his acts, and if guilty of these great crimes would be tried quickly before a drum head court martial."

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there being four colored men upon it, made a presentment which is highly favorable to the reputation of the citizens of that county, always noted as a law-abiding people.

After congratulating the Court on the peace and good order generally prevailing in the county, the criminal dockets of the Court having been disposed of in two days, the Grand Jurors, on their oath, go on to say they regret that rumor and newspaper accounts have gravely misrepresented the condition of the county; that they have diligently inquired, and are convinced that there is less crime in the county than at any time since the close of the war. No county is more peaceful and quiet than Chatham; that no such state of lawlessness exists as has been rumored and published in the papers, and they believe no man need fear the encroachment of the lawless in the county any more than in any other county in the State or the United States. They say the statement is false, that the law is not administered in Chatham but that her Courts, from the highest to the lowest, may be sought by rich and poor, with a perfect assurance of a fair and impartial administration of law and justice.

Captain J. F. Lee, the intensely Radical Sheriff of Wake, who at least ought to know something of the condition of the people, not only of his own county, but those of the adjoining counties of Orange and Chatham, says, i. a recently published letter on the subject of lawlessness, as follows:

"The unsettled condition of society following the war, and the injuries it wrought to our social condition, are fast passing away, and people are just as safe here as in any Northern State."

A dispatch has been received from General Reynolds, in which he gives Davis

and a safe robbery and the robber—How the culprit was detected, and how he committed suicide—A Very Extraordinary Story.

On the 9th of December last, Tama City, Iowa, was thrown into an extraordinary state of excitement on account of the robbery of the County Treasurer's safe of money amounting to between \$5,000 and \$6,000. About 7 o'clock on the evening of that day one of the county officials, named Newcomer, heard moans and groans proceeding from the Treasurer's office, and on entering found the Deputy Treasurer (Daniel Camery) lying under the table in a pool of blood. He was apparently insensible. Examination showed that he had several wounds in the breast, and that his hand was gashed across, and that his head was badly bruised. On coming to the scene of the robbery, he was half dead.

About half past 6 o'clock p. m. he was in the office preparing to go home, when two men of savage aspect came to the counter and called for five dollars' worth of internal revenue stamps, offering a payment of one hundred dollars.

After carefully scrutinizing the bill, to assure himself of its genuineness, he went to open the safe to get the change. While doing so, the larger of the two men jumped over the counter, and grabbing him by the throat, inflicted the wounds in his breast with a knife, while the other man occupied the time in pounding the head with a heavy stick, after which he put out the lamp. The wound in his hand was caused by himself, as he grasped the knife with which his assailant was cutting him up.

The entire community felt a deep interest in the case, for Mr. Camery had been

an eminent lawyer and a leader in that part of the country.

His friends and neighbors vowed vengeance on the perpetrators of the outrage and a sort of vigilance committee was formed to hunt down the villains. The country was scourged, and every suspicious character for miles around was closely watched, but with no satisfactory result, as no clue could be obtained to fasten the crime upon anybody.

Mr. G. H. Warren, banker in the town